

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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955 Carib	955 Carib	955 Carib
955 01 p [p-preglottalized] <sup>60</sup> [p-palatalized] <sup>61</sup>	09 m [m-palatalized] <sup>61</sup> [m-half-voice] <sup>65</sup>	53 epsilon [e-mid] <sup>69</sup> [iota] <sup>70</sup> (free)
955 02 b <sup>30</sup> [b-palatalized] <sup>61</sup>	10 n [n-palatal] <sup>05 61</sup> [nɛŋg-prevelar] <sup>66</sup> [n-half-voice] <sup>65</sup>	54 e-mid-long
955 03 t [t-preglottalized] <sup>60</sup> [t-palatalized] <sup>61</sup>	11 ɛŋg <sup>31</sup>	55 ash-dot <sup>08</sup>
955 04 d <sup>30</sup> [d-palatalized] <sup>61</sup>	12 r-flap <sup>06</sup> [r-flap-retroflex] <sup>67</sup> (free)	56 ash-dot-long <sup>08</sup>
955 05 k <sup>35</sup> [k-preglottalized] <sup>60</sup> [c] <sup>01 62</sup>	[d/z-hacek] <sup>07 68</sup> [l-flap] <sup>67</sup> (free)	57 u <sup>09</sup> [u-dot] <sup>71</sup>
955 06 ɟ <sup>30</sup> [j] <sup>01 62</sup>	13 glottal stop <sup>32</sup>	58 u-long
955 07 beta [v] (free) [beta-palatalized] <sup>02 61</sup> [v-palatalized] <sup>02 61</sup> (allo, free)	14 h <sup>33</sup>	59 i-trema [i-bar] <sup>71</sup>
955 08 s <sup>03</sup> [s-hacek] <sup>04 64</sup>	51 i	60 i-trema-long
	52 i-long	61 o-mid <sup>10</sup> [o-mid-dot] <sup>71</sup>
		62 o-mid-long
		63 yod [j-fricative] <sup>11 61</sup>
		64 w <sup>34</sup>

- 955 \$a Carib \$d Carib \$e NC Surinam \$f 6,000 (see Peasgood) \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)
- 955 \$a Peasgood, Edward T. \$b 1972 \$c Carib Phonology \$e Languages of the Guianas, ed. by Joseph E. Grimes, pp.35-41 \$f (SIL 35) \$g Norman: SIL \$q informants \$r 4 months
- 955 \$a Hoff, B. J. \$b 1968 \$c The Carib Language \$f Verhandlungen van het Kononklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde No. 55. \$g The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff \$q six chief informants \$r Dec. 1955-March 1958
- 955 \$a ACCENT \$A Carib has a fairly regular system of word prosody involving a pitch accent and regular alternation of long and short syllables. Hoff discusses pitch accent and vowel length separately; Peasgood discusses only pitch accent. According to Hoff, if a word has only one long syllable (syllable with long vowel, diphthong, or final consonant) the accent falls on the last syllable of the word. (Peasgood seems to allow for non-final accent in such a case.) When there are two long syllables, the accent falls on the second. In words with more than two long syllables, the accent is generally on the second long syllable, but may also be further to the right, on a later long syllable. Some words show free variation between accent on the second long syllable and accent on a later long syllable. (See Hoff, p.96ff, for extensive discussion and exemplification.) On pattern of long and short syllables see note on morpheme structure. [JHC]
- 955 \$a LONG VOWELS \$A All vowels occur both long and short. However, vowel length is not contrastive in the usual sense, but forms part of a general prosodic pattern of alternating long and short syllables. Each word of more than one syllable has at least one long syllable, usually a long vowel. Other syllables are long or short, but only a limited number of patterns is allowed. See notes on accent and morpheme structure for more details. [JHC]
- 955 \$a MORPHEME STRUCTURE \$A Many stems are polysyllabic, and there are examples of stems with as many as six syllables. There are fairly strict rules on the sequence of syllables within stems. The rules also apply to the majority of words, but there are types of suffixes which cause the rules to be broken, so they are presented here as primarily morpheme structure rules. Syllables may be divided into long and short. Short syllables have a short vowel, with or without a preceding consonant; abbreviation: S. Long syllables are of three types, syllables with a long vowel (L), with a diphthong (D), and with a final consonant (C). The rules, reformulated from Hoff (p.71ff.) are as follows: (1) In words longer than two syllables the final syllable is always S. In disyllables it may also be C or D, but never L. (2) The first or second syllable

of a word must be L, D, or C. (3) If the second syllable of a word is L, the first may be S, D, or C. (4) The syllable following the first L is always S, and the next following syllable, if not final, is always L. Remaining syllables are all S. (5) If the first syllable of a word is D or C and the second is S, the first counts as L, and rule (4) applies. (6) Likewise, if D or C occurs as the second syllable they also count as L. However, there seem to be no words longer than four syllables with D as first or second syllable. Another way to put these rules is to say that D and C may sometimes function as long syllables, sometimes as short. They are short finally in disyllables and word initially before L, but long in the second syllable, or when they are the first syllable and are not followed by L. Writing "y" for "short" and "x" for "long" as thus redefined, the formula for stems (and most words) is: (y)Xy(y) or (y)XyXy(y).... [JHC]

- 955 \$a MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF WORDS \$A Carib has both prefixes and suffixes. The prefixes seem to be restricted to the class of person markers; verbs index person of subject and object in an ergative system; noun prefixes index person of possessor, and are the same as the nominative (intransitive) person prefixes of verbs. Both nouns and verbs have suffixes marking number and syntactic subordination, as well as derivational suffixes. Verb suffixes also mark tense, aspect, interrogative, and a number of other categories. There are a number of morphophonemic processes, including vowel loss, vowel contraction, a limited type of vowel harmony, and a peculiar process by which /x/ or /glottal stop/ is inserted in the first syllable of stems after certain person prefixes. However, our source for the morphology (Hoff) does not give any systematic account of the morphophonemics. [JHC]
- 955 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(V)(C) \$A final C: /h/ and nasals \$A diphthongs: /epsilon, i-trema, u/ + /yod/; /ash-dot, o-mid/ + /yod, w/ (p.36, 38)
- 955 01 \$A Hoff uses the symbol for a palatal stop for [c, j] while Peasgood writes "tj."
- 955 02 \$A Values for [beta-palatalized, v-palatalized] are inferred from text and symbols.
- 955 03 \$A According to Peasgood /s/ has preaspirated allophones intervocalically. Since the description of preaspiration is a general problem in this source, the allophone has been left uncoded. Hoff does not mention this, and there is a clear contrast between /s/ and /h.s/ in his material. [JHC]
- 955 04 \$A The "palatal allophone" (Peasgood, p.36) of /s/ is also called "palatalize(d)" but is represented by the traditional symbol for [s-hacek].
- 955 05 \$A Peasgood uses the symbol for [n-palatal] and appears to intend this rather than "n-palatalized."
- 955 06 \$A /r-flap/ is described as "an alveolar tap." (Peasgood, p.37)
- 955 07 \$A It is not easy to tell what the sources mean for [d/z-hacek]. Hoff writes "dj," clearly stating that "j" is a fricative. Peasgood writes "dj," "dz," and "rj."
- 955 08 \$A /ash-dot/ is "articulated approximately half way between mid and low tongue positions...just forward of the central tongue position." (Peasgood, p.39)
- 955 09 \$A "Slight lip rounding varies freely with moderate rounding in /u/. It is never extreme at any time." (Peasgood, p.39)
- 955 10 \$A "Slight lip rounding...varies freely with moderate lip rounding" for /o-mid/. (Peasgood, p.39)
- 955 11 \$A Hoff calls [j-fricative] a "laminal ungrooved fricative." (p.33)
- 955 30 \$A Voiced stops occur mainly after nasals, where voiceless stops are rare; elsewhere voiceless stops are common and voiced stops rare. According to Hoff, /g/ occurs only after a nasal. (See Hoff, p.43ff, but contrast Peasgood, p.36.)
- 955 31 \$A /eng/ does not occur initially. (Peasgood, p.40)
- 955 32 \$A "Glottal constriction separates contiguous vowels. However, when the accent of a word is on a long open syllable, and that syllable precedes a vowel, glottal constriction does not intervene." (Peasgood, p.38) The status of /glottal stop/ is problematic. Between vowels it is non-distinctive; before voiceless stops Peasgood considers it an allophonic feature of the stop, since before these voiceless stops a vowel must be followed by /glottal stop/ or /h/; before resonant consonants there is contrast between simple vowel and vowel followed by /glottal stop/. Peasgood assigns /glottal stop/ and /h/ to a single phoneme. (See Peasgood, p.40) Hoff finds /glottal stop/ only before resonants.
- 955 33 \$A Hoff distinguishes between /h/ and /x/. The former occurs syllable initially, but only in interjections. (Peasgood says the same.) Hoff's /x/ occurs only syllable finally before voiceless obstruents. For this segment Peasgood writes /h/, which is realized variously as a voiceless vowel, [x], or a fricative homorganic to the following stop. There is no contrast

- between /x/ and /glottal stop/, the latter occurring only before resonants.
- 955 34    \$A /w/ occurs only syllable finally; analyzed as allophone of /beta/ by Peasgood.
- 955 35    \$A "/k/ never occurs after nasals." (Peasgood, p.38, but contrast Hoff, p.44)
- 955 60    \$A "Automatic glottal constriction in medial position of vocoids that precede syllable initial voiceless stops gives the allophones [p-preglottalized], [t-preglottalized], [k-preglottalized]." (Peasgood, p.37)
- 955 61    \$A "Each consonant has a palatalized allophone which occurs when /i/ or a diphthong that ends in /yod/ precedes it and a vowel other than /i/ follows (/s/ palatalizes when it is both preceded and followed by /i/). /i/ does not affect /h/ or a nasal occurring before a consonant, but palatalizes the following consonant. The palatalized counterpart of /yod/, [j-fricative], has a more fronted tongue position than the non-palatal allophone [yod] and has slight friction." (Peasgood, p.36-37)
- 955 62    \$A /k, g/ are realized as [c, j] after /i, yod/ and before a vowel other than /i/. (Peasgood, p.36-37)
- 955 64    \$A /s/ is realized as [s-hacek] between high front vowels. (Peasgood, p.36, 37)
- 955 65    \$A Nasals are partially devoiced before voiceless obstruents.
- 955 66    \$A "/n/ is prevelar before pause." (Peasgood, p.39)
- 955 67    \$A "/r-flap/ after /u, o-mid, i-trema, ash-dot/ is a reverse flap varying freely with a flap having slight lateral opening." (Peasgood, p.37)
- 955 68    \$A /r-flap/ is realized as [d/z-hacek] after /i, yod/ and before a vowel other than /i/. (Peasgood, p.36-37)
- 955 69    \$A /epsilon/ is realized as [e-mid] word finally.
- 955 70    \$A /epsilon/ may be realized as [iota] in closed syllables before nasals.
- 955 71    \$A /u, i-trema, o-mid/ are realized as [u-dot, i-bar, o-mid-dot] "after palatalized consonants." (Peasgood, p.39)